

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1824.

Number 23.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1824.

The President of the United States transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress, the following MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, Foreign and Domestic, realizes the sanguine anticipations, which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of Government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the People, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the Government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations; to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In advertent to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present Administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the most friendly object of this Government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the Seventh Article of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce, which was concluded on the twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, between the United States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years, from the first of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should cease to operate at the end of six months, from such declaration; and, no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in force.

At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoils, which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive Treaty. The object has been duly attended to, since by the Executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself, for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last Session of Congress.

With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last Session. By the convention of one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent Treaty, for the term of ten years, from the twentieth October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by Legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this Government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British Government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will ere long accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the U.S. and those of Great Britain specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a re-

port recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two Governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British Government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government on the principle, that, as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent, towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose, to the British Government, an expedition, which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it practical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their Government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects, in those of other Powers, with whom it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A Convention, to this effect, was concluded and signed, in London, on the — day of —, by Plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties, still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new Convention, until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty, and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Duchies of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective Governments. The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and on a their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of sixth February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their Revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the Northwest Coast of this Continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the — day of —, last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was initiated and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American Governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed by the Sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an Imperial title, at the head of which, is placed the Prince, in whom the Regency had been vested by the King, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining Powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received Ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those States are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the Republic of Colombia, a treaty of Commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original duly executed. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our Minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the Government of that Republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our Consular Agent residing there; the

official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the Government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights, as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective Governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like, in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other Powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning Government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the Governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, which with the sum remaining in the Treasury, at the end of the last year, amounting to nine millions four hundred sixty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-one cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars of the principal, leave a balance of more than three million dollars in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A large amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, may be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the twenty-sixth of May, authorized a loan of five million dollars at four and a half per cent to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Under the act of the twenty-fourth of May last, a loan of five million dollars, was authorized in order to meet the awards, under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the United States at four and a half per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliation, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of ten millions of dollars, which is annually appropriated by the act, constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the first of January next, may be estimated at eighty-six millions of dollars, inclusive of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of the loan authorized by the act of the twenty-sixth of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of seven million dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank, still held by the Government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating then, the whole amount of the public debt at seventy-nine million dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government, a well-founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the Government of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare.

That the sum applicable to these objects, will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city; to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period on most of all. On the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixteen cents; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it

has been reduced since that period, thirty-seven million four hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the Government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the Army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted, for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution, of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provision in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe, that the appropriation, in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates, of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Rariton, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and between Boston Harbour and Narraganset Bay. Such portion of the corps of Topographical Engineers, as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe, that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the Act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this City through the Southern States to New-Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the General Government. For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of enlarging both the corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the States, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our Union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as in war, from their talents, and services which they can afford. In this mode, also, the Military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind, be done away. To the corps themselves, the service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the Upper Mississippi and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session

[CONCLUSION OF THE FOURTH PAGE.]

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1824.

President's Message. We present our readers, this day, with the Message of the President of the U. S. to both Houses of Congress. Its extreme length excludes many articles, which we should be glad to lay before our readers; but we hope the lovers of light reading and small articles, will not be unwilling to give way to this great one, when it is considered that it is the last Message of the kind of our present Chief Magistrate. It embraces a great variety of topics, and the very favorable view it exhibits of the affairs of the nation, both foreign and domestic, must be really cheering to every one who feels the least interest for the present welfare and future prosperity of this country. And we trust it will be read by others with that high degree of satisfaction which attended our perusal of it.

CONGRESS did but little more, in the first week of the session, than to organize both Houses, receive the President's Message, appoint the respective Committees, and pay respects to General La Fayette. We shall endeavor to give our readers, during the session, a summary of the proceedings, so far as they may be deemed of interest in this quarter.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

[We have obtained the following letter, written to a gentleman of this town, for publication. Notwithstanding it was designed as a private letter, we believe it contains several facts which will be very interesting; and it gives us great pleasure in being permitted to lay it before our readers, at the present time.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1824.

DEAR SIR—Having arrived at this city early enough to have some leisure before the commencement of those labors to which, during the session of Congress, every member should devote himself with an assiduity and fidelity proportioned to the vast responsibility of the station, I embrace the opportunity to offer you the earliest evidence of my respect for your desire to hear from me. Having as yet no congressional news to impart, I propose to communicate to you very briefly my views of the state of parties in this epitome of the nation, that you may the better estimate the strength of offices which bind the members of each to one another, and the force of the repulsion which keeps the aggregate masses apart.

These parties are at present presidential parties, rallying around particular candidates from various motives, among which are personal partialities, sectional attachments, and political principles; but there is also a distinct party, that of the federalists, on which I will bestow some particular attention presently.

It is easy to see on what foundation the candidates for the Presidency stand; but if the election shall, as it is deemed it probably may, devolve upon the House of Representatives, it is difficult to foresee what compromises may at last be made and how far patriotism and wisdom may subdue those impressions which competition, contention, local feeling, private ambition, personal friendships and animosities, and public responsibility must have stamped deeply in the hearts of a great proportion of our representatives. Mr. Adams and General Jackson will certainly be thrown into the House of Representatives for their support; but the party of either of them is insufficient for success. Mr. Adams with all New-England united in his support, considering the very natural prejudices which exist in the Union, will have to encounter more of unfriendly feeling than if that support had been more scattered; but the two candidates of the West have the same difficulty to overcome and rest almost equally on local attachments. They are also men, the one Mr. Clay, pre-eminent in talent, an experienced statesman, and an efficient politician, the other a man on whom the pride of military glory, which is the strongest passion of every republic, has bestowed a popularity greater than can ever be won by civic merit, or by private virtues of the most exalted character. Whichever of these illustrious men may go into the House, it seems to me most safe to calculate that their friends will unite; for almost all the public motives which can be supposed to operate upon them will induce them to do so. Their regard for their own systems of national policy and respect for the wishes of their constituents, will alike operate to control their course.

In addition to the support thus to be combined in favor of Mr. Clay or Gen. Jackson, probably in favor of the latter, there will be an auxiliary force from the apparently routed and despairing partisans of Mr. Crawford. Trusting to the merits of their candidate, certainly most respectable and distinguished, certainly such as to render an honorable and disinterested exertion in his behalf creditable to his friends, they have undoubtedly pushed too hard—and forgotten that although the people may sometimes seem willing to be led, it is only when and where they choose to go, and that it is in vain to act against the spontaneous and natural impulses, and unsophisticated good sense of an intelligent community. Those friends of Mr. Crawford, at least in New-England, have, with some reason, become exasperated and by the virulence which too often and unnecessarily mingles in political controversy, will be led perhaps to measures which they have not heretofore contemplated with any complacency. There is even here, where the wisdom of the nation may perhaps justly be considered as concentrated, where at least there is a combination of talents and qualities, calculated to excite the

awe and respect of all, an irritation which threatens to subvert the dictates of prudence in some particulars, and it is not improbable that many of the friends of Mr. Crawford, who have sincerely, openly, and unequivocally deprecated the success of Gen. Jackson, may in this emergency act directly against their former convictions, especially as Mr. Clay seems to be thrown out of the House, and they must choose between Adams and Jackson; but will Virginia, the State which has been the great school of democracy, which is filled with politicians upon principle, which has made and is still capable of making the most generous and disinterested exertions for the public good, will she not discard all sectional biases and all inconsiderate partialities, and go on in that straight path in which she has so gloriously led the way? Will not Georgia too, represented by men conspicuous for talent, decision, and patriotism, look well to the future welfare of the nation and lay aside those vile calculations of party expediency which those who possess less self-respect may yield to? If they disappoint the expectations entertained of them, their adversaries should pause and consider again whether their hopes have not been founded on a basis, in itself fragile and on which it was wrong to have built.

Under these premises, it would be arrogant and absurd to pretend to prophecy or in other words to draw conclusions as to the result. I may, however, not be presumptuous, although the perspicacity of the most profound and penetrating observers is puzzled to conjecture, that at last, after many false demonstrations and tricks of war, the contest will be between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, the two most popular candidates; the one the enlightened statesman, the other the successful military Chief; the one the diplomatist, the scholar, and the politician, the other the gallant soldier whom fortune has favored and a grateful nation salutes as a benefactor. Whether the maxim of Cicero, that arms yield to the gown and the laurel to eloquence, is to apply, is yet to be proved; but the danger is that like almost all rules its exceptions are to be so numerous as to render its truth more interesting by deviation than by certainty.

Waiving the further discussion of this question and of other points not noticed, yet pertinent to it, I will proceed to some general remarks, by which I will, at more length, endeavor to show the situation of the federal party as existing in New England, and perhaps also in the United States. This party, purified by desertion and by misfortune had never in my opinion for twenty years past and more, during which it has been tried in its adversity, more moral power than it now has. While its adversaries, by the adoption of faithless adherents, by the contamination of prosperity, and by the dormancy of public feeling, have become a heterogeneous mass, and began to walk proudly in their power, the federalists, like all minorities, have learned at last to appreciate their dependence on the people and the value of democratic influence. Their adversaries have recorded their sins in large letters and held up the tablet to keep alive a just indignation; but they have alleged that the character of their transgressions was fugitive, that their errors were temporary, and that their motives and many of their measures were such as experience has approved, and that the war against them is hostile to that great interest which requires an equal and parental regard from the government, wherever talent and patriotism appear for its patronage. Between these two parties during the administration of Jefferson and Madison, there was a great wall of separation produced from the materials which the peculiar state of the country rendered abundant; but after Mr. Monroe came into power, the barrier gradually crumbled away, and the spectre of the past stood as its only guard. Radical differences of opinion upon constitutional questions and new views of policy, raised a different set of rallying points, and on the one side the federalists were seen retiring from their ancient posts, and on the other, some of the republicans were seen to assume them, and while the body guards of the dynasty of President Adams were driven from their holds, their conquerors instead of destroying, have, in some instances, occupied and established them; yet some portions of the ancient parties still maintain their ground, some have withdrawn into a dogged silence, some removed into a dignified retirement, and some mingle actively in the politics of the day. Mr. Monroe must have seen that the weight of talent, and the proportion of virtue, of the federal party, was worth something and it is thought probable that his tour was intended in part to break down that odium which he might have deemed in a degree unjust towards its objects and unfortunate for the nation. It is supposed that he intended to pave the way for the regress of the honest and patriotic members of the federal party to the national confidence and a participation of the federal offices. The republicans would not consent; but the time has arrived when they will be obliged to yield; the spirit of toleration, just or unjust, politic or impolitic, has made its way and must triumph, and I will frankly add that I deem it highly important to the interests of this nation, if we are to have a Western President, that the whole combined and harmonious action of the moral power of the East be exerted to direct and aid the administration in that course which policy and justice require, that party give way to the great occasion, and the country be secured at the sacrifice of every minor consideration. By a Western President, you will understand that I allude not to a portion of the Union but to an individual. During the administration of Mr. Monroe it has been deemed by some that there has been a relaxation in that rigor of republi-

cans economy with which Mr. Jefferson commenced his career, and that the habits of our government have taken a prejudicial tendency. Efforts at reform were made, and many of them succeeded; yet they attracted but little the attention of the people, or served but to make these odious who endeavored to economize; for they were stigmatized as radicals and subverters of our institutions; but the nation has had the benefit of their labors and owes much of that benefit to federalists who have had it in their power to turn the scales when the beam would have hung level without their aid. It is so evident now, that, if a proscribed party, they will unite and control the measures of any administration, that I repeat what I before said, that in the present distracted state of the republicans, they never had more moral power. What is their policy, and what course will they pursue? They are atlantic, they are commercial in their interests, and they are also not less agricultural than the rest of us. They must go for Mr. Adams, and, if they do so, one principle of amalgamation should have its force.—This exposition you will deem rash; yet, if it be founded in good sense, it is not so, for even although it were public I would never hesitate to repose that confidence in any community with which I am acquainted, to trust myself to it upon a frank and honest avowal of any sentiment I entertain, knowing that correct opinions are always properly appreciated.

The question of the Presidency, by the unexpected change in the balance of power as it relates particularly to the chances between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams has become from a concern of little magnitude, one, in my view, of vital interest. The questions, who shall administer the government, and on what rules shall its officers act, are now subjects reciprocally acting on each other; for it is certain that the temper, principles, talents, and associations of the men will tinge their measures, and while the public will, not easily brought into action, shall not anticipate and prevent the public functionary, he will run his course. Were the rules, which should define his duty, precise and strenuously supported, or were his views indubitably correct and his integrity unquestioned, well might we say that we will not contend for men; but we must recollect that all our institutions, from the trunk to the smallest fibre, grow from the corruptibility of man and the fallaciousness of his judgment, and that human ingenuity will in vain attempt to prop the tree when the storms of faction blow or power lays his axe at the root.

To conclude, although the result is uncertain, the general calculation seems to be that Jackson, Adams, and Clay will be the three candidates in the House. From the issue, we may judge whether a regard for that primary democratic principle, the supremacy of the laws, is at present the paramount object, or not, with those who have to decide the solemn question of the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.
ENOCH LINCOLN.

"OUT-DOOR" INFLUENCE. For several weeks past the New York papers have been occupied with the business of the "Chemical Bank"—or, to render it more intelligible, it appears that at the last winter session of the N. Y. Legislature, a Mr. Morrison petitioned for a charter for a Bank of the above mentioned name. It also appears, that there is a set of men, who make it a constant practice to congregate at Albany, the seat of government of the State, during the session of the Legislature, and undertake, for a certain sum, to get a petition granted. These creatures, who sometimes go by the name of "Lobby Members," taxed Mr. Morrison "pretty well up," and owing to some disagreement in the concern, the plan was discovered. Some of the members of the House were implicated as having received a bribe, but were acquitted.

Is New York the only State in which this species of manoeuvring is carried on? Other States, we fear, are not destitute of "Lobby Members," nor are they rid of what is styled the "out-door" influence, which is too often permitted to create an interest adequate to sway the actions of the members in our Legislatures.

By the Charleston, (S. C.) Courier, we perceive, that on the third instant Pears were half grown, and Figs were as large as Nutmegs, being the second crop this season.

The following letter from the proprietor of the Cincinnati, (Ohio) Advertiser, is a new way of begging subscribers to a newspaper. Should we live to see another Presidential warfare, previous to election, perhaps we may profit by the system.

Sir—Having forwarded to you for some time previous to the Presidential election, the Cincinnati Advertiser, free of charge, and thinking that you might have a disposition to become a subscriber, I have continued to send it since the 25th ult. If, however, you do not wish it continued, please be good enough to inform the Post-Master of your place to that effect, and it shall be discontinued on his communicating your wishes to me. I am, Sir, with respect,
Your obdt. servt.
M. DAWSON,
Proprietor Cincinnati Advertiser.

Nov. 13, 1824.

The President's Message was conveyed from this place to Baltimore, on Tuesday last, in less than three hours, by express. It was published from the newspaper office, at Baltimore, within five hours after the reading of it was concluded at the Capitol here. The distance between the two places is 33 miles, reckoning from the point of departure to the place of arrival.

Nat. Intel.
The Presidency.—Louisiana has at last been heard from, and the question, who will go into the House of Representatives, is now put at rest. Louisiana gives her 5 votes for Jackson, according to the most probable accounts, though some accounts say that one of the electors will vote for Adams. It is certain that none of them will vote for Clay.—*Argus.*

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES, ADDRESSED TO A SISTER.

Dear sister, though my feeble pen
Has drawn its themes from books and men,
It ne'er address'd a line to you,
To whom so much affection's due.
Think not I scorn great nature's laws,
For hearts that seem fraternal love,
Sure nothing great or good can move,
I would not crush a hope that's form'd,
And which the rays of joy have warm'd;
I would not cloud the youthful brow
Where Pleasure stamps her image low;
But I would chain the straying thought
To lessons by experience taught.
I've seen thy darkly rolling eye
Flash brightly when no one was nigh;
At some wild sketch which fancy drew,
And which to childhood's eye was new;
I've seen the light and rosy streak
That health had painted on thy cheek;
I've seen, and sigh'd to think how low,
Night disappointed feelings bow,
The heart that had not known a care,
But light as fairy visions are;
My sister, no one ever knew
A spot where naught but flowers grew;
In nature's fields we always find,
The rose and thorn together twin'd.
Then do not dream you ne'er shall feel
Within your heart the world's cold steel,
But when it points a threatening sword,
Look up for refuge to the Lord.

OITHONA.

ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE.

Gov. Holmes, of North Carolina recommends the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and also the practice of whipping and cropping; and Gov. Pleasants, of Virginia, that of "punishing white persons by whipping, and of selling colored persons far and near by way of punishment." We are glad to find these relics of barbarism erasing from our statute books.
Waterville Intelligencer.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of Tennessee, have opened a subscription among the Masons of that State, for the object of raising a Monument over the grave of Washington at Mount Vernon. The Lodge throughout the Union are to be solicited to co-operate. The Grand Masonic Lodge of New-Hampshire have appropriated the sum of two hundred dollars to the same object.

The Book of Revelation' unsealed! The following appears in the National Intelligencer of Saturday last. This is the celebrated General Smyth, member of Congress from Virginia.
"I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which, (except that of some passages in the second and third chapters,) has never been approached by any expositor."
ALEXANDER SMYTH.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

The Boston Centinel of the 15th, gives the following account of the meeting of the merchants in that city for the purpose of addressing a memorial to Congress on the subject of the piracy in the West Indies.

Meeting at Merchants' Hall, yesterday.
At a very full and respectable meeting of the Merchants of this city held by adjournment at Merchants' Hall, the Hon. William Gray in the chair, the purpose of adopting suitable measures to interest the attention of Congress in the suppression of the piracy of Cuba and Porto Rico, and whose alarming depredations call so emphatically for prompt and decided measures, a committee of five Gentlemen was appointed to prepare a Memorial on the subject to be submitted to their fellow-citizens for their signatures, and to be transmitted to the Representatives of the District to be laid before Congress.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:—Hon. William Gray, Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Francis J. Oliver, Esq. William Sturgis, Esq. and Zebadiah Cook, Jr. Esq.

It was then voted, That a Committee of five be raised to memorialize Congress on the expediency of amending the Laws relative to the willfully destroying of ships or vessels upon the high seas, so as to answer the purpose intended.

The following gentlemen were then chosen—Scull A. Wells, Esq. Hon. Francis C. Gray, Francis J. Oliver, Esq. Thomas Motley, Esq. and Joseph B. Cook, Jr. Esq.

Shipwrecks.—Capt. Rea, arrived at Providence, brings intelligence of the loss of ship Columbia, owned by Stephen Girard, Esq. of Philadelphia. She sailed from Canton, April 23, with a full cargo of tea, &c. and was cast away on the Seven Islands near the Cape Straits, on the 7th of May, and the ship and cargo totally lost.—The Captain and crew, after being in the boats 3 days arrived at an Island near Banca, from whence they chartered a vessel and had sailed for Batavia.—Insurance to the amount of about 125,000 dollars was effected on the Columbia and cargo at six different insurance offices in Boston.

The schr. Harriet, Baker, of Baltimore, captured the 30th Aug. ninety miles from the African coast. The Capt. and crew reached the shore in the boat, and were seized and made slaves by the Moors; but in consequence of the representation of their situation by an American Missionary to the American Consul, at Algiers, they were ransomed by the latter and have arrived at Gibraltar. Capt. Baker says that they were used by the Moors more like horses than human beings.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

Capt. Archibald Hall of St. George, in this State, called on Monday last, and gave us an account of his recent sufferings by shipwreck, from which we have prepared the following statement.

Capt. Hall sailed from Boston on the 23d of Sept. in the ship Sally, of St. George, bound to Machias. His crew consisted of two young lads, seventeen or eighteen years old; and he had on board two female passengers belonging to Machias. After leaving Boston they soon experienced very rough and boisterous weather, and after being out twenty-six days without seeing under bare poles in a violent gale they lost both their masts and rudder, from which time they drifted at the mercy of the winds and waves twenty-one days longer, before they were taken off from the wreck. Having but a small store of provisions on board, and having no hope of reaching land unless some vessel should fortunately fall in with them, they immediately put themselves on short allowance. In a few days they found their store of provision reduced to nine biscuits. Upon this morsel these five persons lived so sparingly as to make it last fourteen days. At last the biscuit failed, and no help appeared. Their only sustenance now was two or three rats which they were so fortunate as to obtain by means of a cat which they had on board; and finally they feasted their famished bodies on the cat herself. Their means of sustenance finally failed them, and a

there was no prospect of relief, been obliged to keep one hand on the line to prevent the vessel from being blown away, and the least sustenance, save what an old beef bone, which they ate by means of the marrow. Two days before they were relieved their half-glazed eyes beamed with dew near; she was not more tant; she bawled to the wind, sails, and appeared to be watching long eyes the dying sufferers boat lowered into the water; ed, behold the brig filled her sail and was out of sight. Then came and with feelings unutterable the agonizing day. Another morning had now driven them to the peril to preserve the lives of the per. Who that one should be to determine the next day at 12 should not sooner interpose in their were not lost to this sad extremity in the afternoon, the brig Daniel Dartmouth, (Eng.) appeared in relief, took them from the wreck to St. Johns, Newfoundland; w ed with the greatest possible kindness of St. Johns, as well as by the furnished with an abundance of money, and after their strength stored they took passage for the where they have safely arrived.

SENTENCE OF DEATH, pronounced by the Supreme Court, at a recent term of the Circuit Court, holden at Castine, convicted of the murder of

"After a patient and full testimony, and the arguments who have so ably defended your own selection have only remains to the Court sentence, which the law commands for your crime. I are about to submit to you, any thing to wound your feelings that we should break the cannot forget that we are ment against a fellow man. that it is but a few years since pects were fairer, and whos irable, than yours; your wife, ing joy and comfort to all b your young children growi bidding fair to be the solace crown of your old age— ed with an ample competency and respected abroad. W and appalling reverse that before us? Are we not as the evidence, we have heard of interpenetration. Seduced, by the intoxicating draught, ed from one degree of m another, till at length you har of your country, about of death for the murder o You have lived little more and yet your race is run; hered. May we not apply of Jehovah to his ancient thron hast destroyed thyse and about to be cut living, a few days only to prepare for passing from th a far different character— of the God of the whole Judge of the world. Sur iate forthwith to commence aration. Be idle no longer! The day is far spent—the the eleventh hour is come! behold the bridegroom comi your Saviour, ere it be too not back, as you value your sinful and heavy laden, as if that however he may have with the wicked hereafter. Hath Jehovah said, and w "The soul that sinneth, it w with all your crimes and with deep humiliation and earnest, importunate pray supplications before the Wrestle, strive even unto only, you will fail to obtain rest, until you have made What though your sins are hands red with the blood less, unoffending child; y will not disregard your struggles, and tears, as yo dying struggles of your li distress, that Saviour, so stands at the door knocki ted, and offering himself a redeemer, and advocate u unwilling that any of should perish, waits long those, who come to him, h out; nay, while the re great way off, he will ha and come forth to meet a ject not then the offer we once more entreat ye nary upon you Return among the angelic hosts voice of your own infant attempted to lay violent O rush not, uncalled, wi you, into the presence of your eternal condemnation Wait patiently and submi tence of the law. You your life and example, o crime into God's mo signed to the fate that awi willing to an ignominious world the consequences crimes like yours. This

there was no prospect of relief. They had hitherto been obliged to keep one hand at the pump most of the time to prevent the vessel from sinking. But they had now become so weak as to be scarcely able to walk. Three days longer they survived without the least sustenance, save what they obtained from an old beef bone, which they boiled over five times, and drank the liquor, which became slightly nutritive by means of the marrow and fat of the bone. Two days before they were relieved, a brig hove in sight—their dying hearts revived within them, and their half-glazed eyes beamed with hope. The brig drew near; she was not more than half a mile distant; she hauled to the wind, threw back her topsails, and appeared to be watching the wreck. With longing eyes the dying sufferers waited to see the boat lowered into the water. But whilst they watched, behold the brig filled her sails, kept on her course and was out of sight. Then came the hour of despair, and with feelings unutterable they dragged out another agonizing day. Another morning arrived. Hungry had now driven them to the last resort—One must perish to preserve the lives of the others a little longer.—Who that one should be they solemnly agreed to determine the next day at 12 o'clock, if Providence should not sooner interpose in their behalf. But they were not left to this sad extremity. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the brig Daniel, Capt. Lawton, of Dartmouth, (Eng.) appeared in sight, came to their relief, took them from the wreck, and carried them to St. John's, Newfoundland; where they were treated with the greatest possible kindness by the citizens of St. John's, as well as by Capt. Lawton. They were furnished with an abundance of clothing and money, and after their strength was sufficiently restored they took passage for their homes in this State, where they have safely arrived.—E. Argus.

SENTENCE OF DEATH, pronounced by Judge Preble, at a recent term of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Castine, on *Seth Elliot*, convicted of the murder of his own child.

"After a patient and full hearing of the testimony, and the arguments of your counsel, who have so ably defended you, the jury of your own selection have found you guilty. It only remains to the Court to pronounce the sentence, which the law accords as the punishment for your crime. In the remarks we are about to submit to you, we would not say anything to wound your feelings. God forbid that we should break the bruised reed. We cannot forget that we are pronouncing judgment against a fellow man. We cannot forget that it is but a few years since, and whose prospects were fairer, and whose situation more desirable, than yours; your wife a fruitful vine, giving joy and comfort to all beneath your roof—your young children growing up around you, bidding fair to be the solace of your life and the crown of your old age—yourself, surrounded with an ample competency, happy at home and respected abroad. Whence then the sad and appalling reverse that now presents itself before you? Are we not authorized to say from the evidence, we have heard, *you are the victim of intemperance*. Seduced, deluded, maddened, by the intoxicating draught, you have descended from one degree of moral debasement to another, till at length you find yourself at the bar of your country, about to receive sentence of death for the murder of your own child.—You have lived little more than half your days; and yet your race is run; your days are numbered. May we not apply to you the language of Jehovah to his ancient people. "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself." Already separated and about to be cut off from among the living, a few days only are allowed you, to prepare for passing from this tribunal to one of a far different character—to the dread tribunal of the God of the whole earth, and sovereign Judge of the world. Surely you will not hesitate forthwith to commence the work of preparation. Be idle no longer, we entreat you.—The day is far spent—the night is at hand—the eleventh hour is come—a voice proclaims, *behold the bridegroom cometh*. Fly, fly to God your Saviour, ere it be too late; tarry not, look not back, as you value your immortal soul. Go, sinful and heavy laden, as you are. Trust not, that however he may have lived, *it shall be well with the wicked hereafter*. It is all a delusion. Hath Jehovah said, and will he not do it?—"The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Go then with all your crimes and sins upon you, and with deep humiliation and sorrow, in fervent, earnest, importunate prayer, pour forth your supplications before the throne of mercy.—Wrestle, strive even unto agony; for seeking only, you will fail to obtain. Give yourself no rest, until you have made your peace with God. What though your sins are as scarlet, and your hands red with the blood of your poor, helpless, unoffending child; your Heavenly Father will not disregard your strong crying, your struggles, and tears, as you did the convulsive dying struggles of your little son. In this your distress, that Saviour, so often rejected by you, stands at the door knocking, asking to be admitted, and offering himself as your mediator, and redeemer, and advocate with the Father. God, unwilling that any of his rational offspring should perish, waits long to be gracious; and those, who come to him, he will in no wise cast out; nay, while the returning sinner is yet a great way off, he will have compassion on him, and come forth to meet and receive him. Reject not then the offered salvation. Return, we once more entreat you, that God may have mercy upon you. Return; and the sounds of joy among the angelic hosts will be swelled by the voice of your own infant son. But you have attempted to lay violent hands on your own life. O rush not, uncalled, with all your sins upon you, into the presence of your Maker. Seal not your eternal condemnation by another murder. Wait patiently and submissively the dread sentence of the law. You have introduced by your life and example, confusion, and disorder, and crime into God's moral kingdom. Be resigned to the fate that awaits you; and by submitting to an ignominious death, show to the world the consequences, which flow from crimes like yours. This is all the reparation

you can make to society for the many injuries you have inflicted upon it.

You already anticipate what remains to be done. It is the last painful duty.

The Court having considered the offence whereof you have been convicted, do order that you suffer the punishment of death; that in execution of this sentence, you be taken to the prison, whence you were brought, and thence to the common gallows in Castine, within the County of Hancock, and that there you be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

RETURNS OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

State.	Electors.	Adams.	Crawford.	Johnson.	Clay.
Maine,	9	9	0	0	0
New-Hampshire,	8	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut,	8	8	0	0	0
Vermont,	7	7	0	0	0
New York,	36	28	5	1	4
New-Jersey,	8	0	0	8	0
Pennsylvania,	28	0	0	28	0
Delaware,	3	1	2	0	0
Maryland,	11	3	1	7	0
Virginia,	24	0	24	0	0
North Carolina,	15	0	15	0	0
South Carolina,	11	0	11	0	0
Georgia,	9	0	9	0	0
Kentucky,	14	0	14	0	0
Tennessee,	11	0	11	0	0
Ohio,	16	0	16	0	0
Indiana,	5	0	5	0	0
Illinois,	3	0	3	0	0
Missouri,	3	0	3	0	0
Mississippi,	3	0	3	0	0
Louisiana,	5	0	5	0	0
Alabama,	5	0	5	0	0
Total,	261	81	32	79	20

MARRIAGES.

In Turner, by Nathaniel Perly, Esq. Mr. Sylvanus Andrews of Livermore, to Miss Lydia Brown of the former place.
At Baten Rouge, Louisiana, 1st ult. Dr. Wm. Williams, of that place, to Miss Eliza Goodwin, of Portland.
In Woodstock, on Sunday evening last, by Aaron Fuller, Jr. Esq. Richard T. Lurvey, Esq. to Miss Eliza Davis.
In Foxborough, Mr. Liberty Leavitt, of Pembroke, to Miss Chloe Belcher, of the former place. Their ages united make 33 years.

DEATHS.

In Waterford, on the 18th inst. Amanda, youngest child of Mr. Charles Billings, aged three years and six months.
She came—
And one short look of fond delight
Her father cast upon her;
He looked again—but she was gone—
For death had reached his friendly hand,
And kindly borne her to her mother's side,
That she might quiet rest, till all
The coming storms of life should hush
To peace.
In Putney, Vt. Rev. Asahel Wood, Pastor of the Baptist Church of that place, aged 55. He gave the whole of his property, after the decease of his wife to the Baptist Foreign Mission Society and Baptist Education Society.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I, JOHN BICKNELL, of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, did, on the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, execute and deliver to RICHARD BODNEY of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, LEVI ROBERTS, Junior, of said Buckfield, and PRESIDENT POND of Torrington, in the County of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, a Power of Attorney, for me and in my name to sell and make deeds of conveyance of my "new and useful improvement for grinding corn and various kinds of grain," known by the name of "Bicknell's improved Grist Mill," that part of the State of Massachusetts lying West of Connecticut river, the whole State of Connecticut and New-York. Now be it known, that I hereby revoke and annul said power of attorney given as aforesaid, agreeable to the express stipulation therein specified.

JOHN BICKNELL.

Buckfield, (Me.) December 10, 1824.

The Editor of the "American Mercury," of Hartford, Conn. is requested to insert the above advertisement three weeks; and send his bill to this Office for payment.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

OXFORD, ss. WHEREAS warrants have been issued from Henry Rust, Esq. Treasurer of said County of Oxford, and have been committed to me, against the following unimproved Tracts and Townships of LAND, situated in said County, for the County tax assessed thereon, for the year 1823, as follows, viz:

Tracts.	Amount of Taxes.
Township Letter E,	\$6 79
do. No. 1, Letter A,	8 62
do. No. 2, Letter A,	9 39
do. No. 4, Range 4,	7 56
do. No. 3, Range 3,	6 92
do. Letter B,	8 43
do. No. 4,	6 50
do. No. 7,	7 24
Hamlin's Grant,	5 53
Andover Surplus, North,	9 95

Now, therefore, I give notice, that unless said taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, I shall, pursuant to said warrants, sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Paris, in said County, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said several Tracts of LAND, as will discharge the taxes and intervening charges on each of them respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Sheriff of said County.
Dated at Hebron, this 25th day of November, 1824. (5w* 22)

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Joux Buck has left my house and board, which I have agreed to provide for him—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

WM. R. HEMINWAY.

Hamlin's Grant, Dec. 9, 1824.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Peru.

THE non-resident proprietors of the several lots of land hereinafter described, lying in the Town of Peru, formerly known by the name of No. 1 Plantation, on the west side of the Androscoggin river, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, are hereby notified that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, Collector for said Peru, for the State, County and Town taxes, for the year 1823, and deficient highway tax for the year 1822, in the respective sums following, viz:

Owner.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	State.	County.	Town.	Total.
Not known,	8	10	100	75	83	1	17
do.	6	5	100	100	1	10	1
do.	9	10	100	50	33	75	1
do.	4	11	100	50	55	1	33
do.	5	12	100	50	55	38	93
do.	3	14	100	75	83	38	1
do.	5	9	100	75	83	38	93
do.	2	14	100	75	83	38	93
do.	14	10	81	31	89	76	1
Morse,	9	8	100	150	1	14	1
Morse,	8	9	100	150	1	14	1
do.	9	7	100	20	53	63	63
do.	6	8	100	100	1	73	1
do.	6	9	100	100	76	76	76

If no person appears to discharge the above mentioned taxes, on or before the second Monday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of the several above described lots will then be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder as will be sufficient to pay the same, and all necessary charges, at the centre School House, in said Peru.

ADAM KNIGHT, Collector.
Peru, Dec. 9, 1824. 3w 25

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Bethel.

THE owners of the following Lots of LAND are hereby notified, that the same are taxed in the bills of assessments of taxes, assessed on the Lands of non-resident proprietors, in said Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to me, for the year 1823, in the sums respectively set against said Lots, viz:

Owner.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	State.	County.	Town.	School.	Total.
Unknown,	16	1	100	40	0	0	0	0
Unknown,	17	1	100	40	0	0	0	0
Unknown,	18	1	100	40	0	0	0	0
Unknown,	19	1	100	50	9	13	28	27
Samuel Page,	25	1	100	100	13	26	57	54
Samuel Page,	26	1	100	60	11	15	34	33
Unknown,	33	1	100	50	9	13	28	27
Unknown,	2	2	100	50	9	13	28	27
Unknown,	4	2	100	50	9	13	28	27
Unknown,	7	2	100	50	9	13	28	27
Unknown,	9	2	100	50	9	13	28	27
Roger Merrill,	11	2	100	40	7	10	23	22
Roger Merrill,	12	2	100	40	7	10	23	22
Peter Frost,	15	2	100	50	9	13	28	27
Unknown,	19	2	100	40	7	10	23	22
Unknown,	23	2	100	65	12	17	37	36
Samuel Page,	25	2	100	50	9	13	28	27
Samuel Page,	26	2	100	40	7	10	23	22
Samuel Page,	27	2	100	30	6	7	17	17
Unknown,	29	2	100	40	7	10	23	22
Unknown,	5	3	100	25	4	6	15	14
Unknown,	2	3	100	40	7	10	23	22
P. C. Merrill,	11	3	100	75	13	19	43	41
Unknown,	12	3	100	20	4	5	12	11
Samuel Page,	25	3	100	40	7	10	23	22
Unknown,	3	4	100	30	6	7	17	17
Dole,	18	5	100	100	18	25	57	54
Unknown,	16	6	100	30	6	7	17	17
Unknown,	30	9	100	50	9	13	28	27
Unknown,	24	10	100	20	4	5	12	11
Samuel Page,	17	6	100	50	9	13	28	27
William Oxnard,	10	6	100	50	9	13	28	27
Timor Carter,	Interval	40	100	18	25	57	54	54
Unknown,	15	10	100	200	36	50	1,14	1,08

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the fifth day of January next, so much of said Lands will, on said day, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the store of O'NEIL W. ROBINSON, in said Bethel, be sold at Public Auction, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

PERKINS P. MOULTON,
Collector of said Bethel, A. D. 1823.
Bethel, November 29, 1824. 3w 24

*Half of a cent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Court of Sessions begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824—the Court then ordered and assessed a tax of six cents per acre on Plantation number two, in said County; lying southerly of the town of Rumford, containing twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five acres; amounting to the sum of thirteen hundred and forty dollars and seventy cents, for the purpose of making a road through said Plantation—and appointed Abel Wheeler, Phillip Abbot, and Stephen Putnam a committee to receive and expend said assessment in making the aforesaid road.

Now therefore, the proprietors and owners of said land in said Plantation number two, are requested to pay the said tax to Henry Rust, Treasurer of said County, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof; and unless said tax is paid within that time, so much of said Land as will pay said tax and incidental charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Alvan Bolster, in Rumford, in said County, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY RUST, Treasurer of the County of Oxford.
Norway, Dec. 6th, 1824. 3w. 24

MURRAY'S GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED.

BY FISK.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. This Grammar is highly recommended on the ground that the author has made the study more simple, and that he has divested the subject of some important difficulties, which rendered it forbidding to young minds. The arrangement and proposed method of instruction are eminently calculated to facilitate the study of English Grammar by relieving the student from the painful task of committing to memory what he does not understand, and by teaching him the use and application of the rules and definitions as he progresses.

Dec. 1.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of JOSHUA SMITH, Esquire, in Norway, on Saturday the twenty-second day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon:

All the right in equity of redemption, which EZRA BICKFORD has in and to the following described parcel of LAND, situated in Paris, in the County of Oxford, containing fifty-five acres, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the South-West corner of Lot numbered five, in the first Range of Lots; thence running North, fourteen degrees West, upon the town line adjoining Hebron and Norway, one hundred and twenty-three rods to the North-West corner of said Lot; thence North, sixty-eight and an half degrees East, upon the Lot line, seventy-one rods and twenty-five links, to a Stake and Stones; thence South, fourteen degrees East, one hundred and twenty-three rods to a Stake and Stones in the Lot line; thence South, sixty-eight and an half degrees West, upon said Lot line seventy-one rods and twenty-five links, to the first mentioned bound—being the same land said Ezra Bickford bought of William Stowell, as by said Stowell's deed duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, book the twenty-second, page the sixty-second—the same being subject to said Bickford's mortgage deed to William Stowell, dated September the fifteenth, A. D. 1819, to secure the payment of three hundred and thirty dollars and interest thereon, since said fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1819; on which there was paid, February the 7th, 1820, forty dollars and sixteen cents; March 18th, 1820, eleven dollars and twenty-five cents; and in August, 1823, two hundred and thirty dollars. DANIEL HOLT, Deputy Sheriff.
Norway, Dec. 15th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on execution and will be sold at the store of Morse & Hall, in Paris, on Friday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, one yoke of valuable Oxen; one two-year-old Heifer; one three-year-old Colt; seven tons of good English Hay; three Hogs, slaughtered; one Horse Sleigh; one Ox Cart; one Harrow; fifty bushels of good Corn.

JOHN BONNEY, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, Dec. 20th, 1824.
N. B. The Hay will be sold by sample.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from a Probate Court, held in Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of December, A. D. 1824: Will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1825, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Dixfield, so much of the real estate of JOSEPH K. WHITE, late of Dixfield, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower in said estate, as will produce the sum of three thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars; being the balance of his just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, with all intervening charges.

Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

HENRY WHITE, Administrator on said estate.
Dixfield, Dec. 14, 1824. 3w 24

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four:

CYRIL SMITH and LUCY SMITH, (late Lucy Trask,) Administrators on the estate of AMOS TRASK, late of Dixfield, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, having presented their fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased: likewise the petition of the said Lucy, as widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

Copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself, the trust of Administrator, on the estate of LEONARD PRATT, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He, therefore, requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to the Commissioners.

THOMAS CLARK.
Paris, Dec. 14, 1824.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, on the estate of RUFUS BARKER, late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, Trader, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He, therefore, requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to the same.

WILLIAM MUNROE.
Waterford, Dec. 14, 1824.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH MORRILL, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, Blacksmith, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He, therefore, requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to the same.

ARNOLD WHITTEMORE.
Livermore, Dec. 14, 1824.

GREENLEAF'S REPORTS.....Vol. II.

JUST RECEIVED at the Oxford Bookstore. Subscribers are requested to call for their volumes. Also—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters—by S. L. Knap, Esq.
Dec. 8.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Anderson's Celebrated COUGH DROPS. They are a most valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and consumption.

62-BLANKS for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

made an appropriation for Treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable Military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners, at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi, and the Lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the Tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the Tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the Government; and, particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creeks, and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Approaching, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the Powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the neighboring seas, for the suppression of Piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the pirates now complained of, are committed by Bands of Robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of them afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survive, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local Governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that, if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present season than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which it is believed will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased, and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggest the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there at least in equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force, on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the naval establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office Department has received a considerable augmentation, in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail, within the year has been much increased. A report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress of the last session, an invitation was given to General Lafayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union, in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and distinguished services and sacrifices, in our Revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favor throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visit to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighboring country has been assembled to greet him, among whom it has excited, in a peculiar manner, the sensibility of all, to behold

the surviving members of our Revolutionary contest civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepid state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles—none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly, every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal, that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses, and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring Powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective Governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbors are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new States have completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new States are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbors our situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the Judiciary Establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen States only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new States have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will, likewise, be admitted

at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court which assigns to the Judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our Constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty, than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior Courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed, as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the States, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety; and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountain and Mexico, there is a vast territory, to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable; but it is doubted whether any other can be devised, which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the U. States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea, and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that, by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western States and Territories, and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts, and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the Government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest, that the situation of the United States is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object, which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, of which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve those blessings, and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us, that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their ut-

most purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise; to which they are invited by the wants of others, and have a right to go, we must protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbors. We have duties to perform with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause when practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the Government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce, by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent; which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action, to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse, also, between every part of our Union, should be promoted, and facilitated by the exercise of those powers, which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued.—Resting on the people, as our Governments do, State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance, that the movement between them be harmonious; and in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, that a calm appeal be made to the People; and that their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. Both Governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them, are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantage reciprocated, by all.

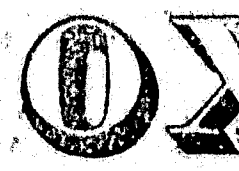
I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting, with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support which I have received from my fellow citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honored. Having commenced my service in early youth and continued it since with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, December 7, 1824.

A Sailor's description of the Manual Exercise.—My lads—the first thing you have to do, is, to answer to your names—when you hear the word "attention," you must bring both the starboard and larboard heels together, keeping your jibbays tawt, dowsed up and square your shoulders by the filths and braces, clasp both your fists against your bends, one and all the same moment, till the words "stand at ease," when the hollow of your starboard foot must be exactly backed astern of the heel of the larboard one; you must only clap an over hand knot upon your L.L. athwart your bread-bag after coming to attention; at the word "shoulder arms," rowsa Brown Bess by the middle, and bowse her up from the lower tier of the starboard side, to the larboard bow, keeping a good look out that she don't make a lee lurch and capsize, otherwise you'll be apt to knock out your shipmate's top lights; at the word "secure arms," the starboard arm, which is now fast to the starboard bows, must go athwart your bread-bag, in order to receive Brown Bess by the breech, clapping your larboard fist to her midships—but sure to have her muzzle ahead so that her breech will come right under your larboard wing, so as to secure fire works from squalls, no tarpauling being allowed. Aft shouldering, at the word "present arms," you slew Bess half round and seize her with the starboard fist, then fetch her up betwixt your flying jib-boom it will be two inches from her midships; be sure to back the hollow of the starboard foot astern of the heel of the larboard one, during this motion; after bringing Bess from the larboard bow, the next is "advance arms," both of the two first motions of which are the same as "present," but at the third, you have her alongside of the starboard fist so as to secure her alongside.

Established Religion.—The moment any Religion becomes national or established, its purity must certainly be lost, because it is then impossible to keep it unconnected with men's interests; and, if connected, it must inevitably be perverted by them. Whatever temporal advantages are annexed to any religious profession, they will be sure to call in all those who have no religion at all. Knaves will embrace for the sake of interest; fools will follow them for the sake of fashion; and when it is once in such hands, no human means can preserve its purity.

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VOLUME I.

POETRY

December is an Emblem of
Cheerless and cold, just stepping
What else but Piety can be
Of man's declining days?
The downward path of age
A hope beyond the grave
While the frail bark is floating
Of time, and hastening to the
Of vast eternity. When
An aged person careless, un-
Stepping as 'twere upon the
And bending down with one
No sight appears so melancholy
But pleasing 'tis to view the
Watching with patience and
For the kind summons to arise
After take her flight to realms
Where sin and sorrow can ne-

PART

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1824.

We have read of the ris-
doms, States and communities
is told in such a humorous
drawn so near to the truth,
readers, hoping that they may
pleasure as we did.

Progress of Towns.—In
towns, where a highland
society has not interfered,
sis for the fashionable soci-
omy to discover how one
by what cement it is unite
that is the ordinary found
is a church there must be
sexton, and a midwife. The
four houses. An inn is re-
This produces a smith, a
and a brewer. The parson,
the midwife, the butler,
saddler, and the brewer
tailor, a shoemaker, and
soon learn to eat plum-
cer follows. The gro-
son's wife contend for
whence flows a milliner,
a mantua-maker. A bar-
curl the parson's wig and
on Saturday nights; and
nish the ladies paper-
tal correspondence; and
to gauge the casks, and
covers that the ladies car-
ter, a hostler, and a linen
grees; and as children at
rattles and ginger-bread.
Idle and gouty, and gets a
rate gets twenty children
it becomes necessary to
tailors, and grocers. In
boring apothecary, be-
that there is a community
places three blue bottles
on a sudden, the parson,
keeper, the grocer's wife,
wife, become bilious and
children get water in the
vulsion. They are ble-
physician finds it conven-
habitants become worse
and an undertaker is estab-
having called the tailor
of ale, Snip, to prove his
down with the guest.
tion for assault is brought
The attorney sends his
ositions and collect the
finding a good opening, a
the ears, becomes a pot-
place flies the village far-
lage becomes a town, a
coterie of old maids; and
in happier days, migra-
ration, a mayor, a mace,
its own, a county assem-
gallows.

THANKSGIVING.

In one of the small in-
England, where the sup-
ers still possess strong re-
people, the fact occurred
which the following tale
An honest farmer and
to celebrate Thanksgiving
in an adjacent town, were
ed extremely on the day
val, by the multiplicity
be done before they ce-
safety. The house was
the gleanings of the har-
sc. put into the cellar, the
thereto might be closed
carried in the vegetable
patched to the barn for
way, while the good man
the opposite side of the
horned patriarch of a la-
on the farm, having got
scattered leaves of the
entered the cellar and
feast. The avenue thro-
tered was immediately
necessary work and ar-
pleted, the larger boys